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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/841,733	04/25/2001	Michael C. Berry	53087-5004	6535
28977	7590	07/23/2004	EXAMINER	
MORGAN, LEWIS & BOCKIUS LLP 1701 MARKET STREET PHILADELPHIA, PA 19103-2921			BAUM, RONALD	
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		-2136		
DATE MAILED: 07/23/2004				//

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/841,733

Applicant(s)

BERRY ET AL.

Examiner

Ronald Baum

Art Unit

2136

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-12, 14, 15, 17 and 18 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-12, 14, 15, 17 and 18 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4-6-10.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-12,14-15,17-18 are pending for examination.
2. Claims 1-12,14-15,17-18 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1-3,5-9,11-12,14,17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Lamming et al, U.S. Patent 6,144,997.
4. As per claim 1; “A method for managing access to a service [Abstract, figure 1 and associated description, col. 1, line 16-col. 2, line 57] comprising the steps of (A) delegating, to a delegatee by a delegator, over at least one ad hoc network in a personal area network, one or more permissions, wherein the one or more permissions comprise authority to access the service and to delegate one or more further permissions to one or more subsequent delegatees and wherein the one or more permissions are represented using a digital signature [col. 2, lines 6-57, col. 3, lines 36-58, col. 4, lines 43-66, col. 5, lines 45-col. 6, line 11, col. 6, lines 41-51, col. 7, lines 51-62, col. 8, lines 23-col. 9, line 29 (inclusive of “Mike and Richard” scenarios), col. 9, lines 66-col. 10, line 26, col. 10, lines 49-65, col. 11, lines 6-24, figures 1,4,5 and associated descriptions]; (B) receiving from at least one of said permitted delegatees data representing credential

information relating to said one or more permissions via a credential transmission mechanism over a second computer network that is different from the at least one personal area network [col. 7,lines 51-62, col. 8,lines 23-60 (“Mike and Richard” scenarios), col. 10,lines 43-col. 12,line 57, figures 1,4,5 and associated descriptions]; and (C) providing access to the service to at least one of said permitted delegatees over said second computer network [figures 1,4,5 and associated descriptions].”;

Further, as per claim 7; “A system [This claim is the system claim for the method claim 1 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 1 rejection] for managing access to a service comprising: a delegation device that delegates to a delegatee from a delegator, over at least one ad hoc network in a personal area network, one or more permissions, wherein the one or more permissions comprise authority to delegate one or more further permissions to one or more subsequent delegatees and wherein the one or more permissions are represented using a digital signature; one or more first servers that receive from at least one of said permitted delegatees data representing credential information relating to said one or more permissions via a credential transmission mechanism over a second computer network that is different from the personal area network; and that provide access to the service to at least one of said permitted delegatees over said second computer network.”.

5. Claim 2 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The method of claim 1 wherein said credential transmission mechanism comprises including said data in a header of an http request for a web page.”. The teachings of Lamming et al suggest such limitations (col. 4,lines 43-col. 5,line 17, col. 8,lines 23-col. 9,line 29 (inclusive of “Mike and Richard” scenarios));

Further, as per claim 8 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; “The system [This claim is the system claim for the method claim 2 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 2 rejection] of claim 7 wherein said credential transmission mechanism comprises including said data in a header of an http request for a web page.”.

6. Claim 3 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The method of claim 1 wherein said credential transmission mechanism comprises including said data in a URL.”. The teachings of Lamming et al suggest such limitations (col. 4,lines 43-col. 5,line 17, col. 8,lines 23-col. 9,line 29 (inclusive of “Mike and Richard” scenarios));

Further, as per claim 9 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; “The system [This claim is the system claim for the method claim 3 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 3 rejection] of claim 7 wherein said credential transmission mechanism comprises including said data in a URL.”.

7. Claim 5 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The method of claim 1 wherein said personal area network comprises two or more devices that transmit data by infrared light waves.”. The teachings of Lamming et al suggest such limitations (Abstract, figure 1 and associated description);

Further, as per claim 11 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; “The system [This claim is the system claim for the method claim 5 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 5 rejection] of claim 7 wherein said personal area network comprises two or more devices that transmit data by infrared light waves.”.

8. Claim 6 *additionally recites* the limitation that; “The method of claim 1 wherein said personal area network comprises two or more devices that transmit data by digital short-range

radio waves.”. The teachings of Lamming et al suggest such limitations (col. 5,lines 30-44, col. 11,lines 25-col. 12,line 57);

Further, as per claim 12 *additionally reciting* the limitation that; “The system [This claim is the system claim for the method claim 6 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 6 rejection] of claim 7 wherein said personal area network comprises two or more devices that transmit data by digital short-range radio waves.”.

9. As per claim 14; “A method for managing access to a service [Abstract, figure 1 and associated description, col. 1,line 16-col. 2,line 57] comprising the steps of (A) delegating, to a delegatee by a delegator, one or more permissions, wherein the one or more permissions comprise authority to access the service and to delegate one or more further permissions to one or more subsequent delegatees and wherein the one or more permissions are represented using a digital signature based on a private key [col. 2,lines 6-57, col. 3,lines 36-58, col. 4,lines 43-col. 5,line 17, col. 5,lines 45-col. 6,line 11, col. 6,lines 41-51, col. 7,lines 51-62, col. 8,lines 23-col. 9,line 29 (inclusive of “Mike and Richard” scenarios), col. 9,lines 66-col. 10,line 26, col. 10,lines 49-65, col. 11,lines 6-24, figures 1,4,5 and associated descriptions]; (B) receiving from at least one of said permitted delegatees data representing credential information relating to said one or more permissions, wherein said data is included in a URL, over a second computer network [col. 7,lines 51-62, col. 8,lines 23-60 (“Mike and Richard” scenarios), figures 1,4,5 and associated descriptions]; and (C) providing access to the service to at least one of said permitted delegates over said second computer network [figures 1,4,5 and associated descriptions].”;

Further, as per claim 17; “A system [This claim is the system claim for the method claim 14 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 14 rejection] for managing

access to a service comprising: a delegation device that delegates to a delegatee from a delegator one or more permissions, wherein the one or more permissions comprise authority to delegate one or more further permissions to one or more subsequent delegatees and wherein the one or more permissions are represented using a digital signature based on a private key; one or more first servers that receive from at least one of said permitted delegatees data representing credential information relating to said one or more permissions in a URL over a second computer network; and that provide access to the service to at least one of said permitted delegatees over said second computer network.”.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

10. Claims 4,10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lamming et al, U.S. Patent 6,144,997 as applied to claims 1,7 respectively, above, and further in view of Win et al, U.S. Patent 6,161,139.

Claim 4 ***additionally recites*** the limitation that; “The method of claim 1 wherein said credential transmission mechanism comprises including said data in a cookie within an http request.”;

Further, as per claim 10 ***additionally reciting*** the limitation that; “The system [This claim is the system claim for the method claim 4 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided

for the claim 4 rejection] of claim 7 wherein said credential transmission mechanism comprises including said data in a cookie within an http request.”.

The teachings of Lamming et al suggest such limitations (Abstract, figures 1,4,5 and associated description, col. 1,line 16-col. 2,line 57, col. 10,lines 49-65, col. 11,lines 6-24, col. 11,lines 31-col. 12,line 4, col. 12,lines 43-50, et seq.) *without explicitly teaching* of the use of “including [said] data in a cookie within an http request”.

Win et al teaches of using a cookie (i.e., “...returned by the Authentication Client Module) for authentication across the network as required for access to resources “protected by the system 2” (Abstract, figures 5a-5e and associated descriptions, col. 2,lines 52-col. 3,line19, col. 6,lines 19-col. 7,line 61, col. 28,lines 16-col. 29,line 33).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to combine the Win et al cookie authentication method/system required for access to resources, to the Lamming et al method/system for managing access (via permissions for authority to access service and delegate further permissions) to a service utilizing a delegatee/delegator, over at least one ad hoc network in a personal area network.

Such motivation to combine would clearly encompass the need to allow for qualitatively superior authentication scenario to improve security in a person to person (i.e., PAN) network whereas the authentication is via a transmission mechanism comprising data in a cookie within an http request. (i.e., the Internet, Win et al, col. 6,lines 19-col. 7,line 61).

11. Claims 15,18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lamming et al, U.S. Patent 6,144,997, and further in view of Win et al, U.S. Patent 6,161,139.

As per claim 15; “A method for managing access to a service comprising the steps of (A) delegating, to a delegatee by a delegator, one or more permissions, wherein the one or more permissions comprise authority to access the service and to delegate one or more further permissions to one or more subsequent delegatees and wherein the one or more permissions are represented using a digital signature; (B) receiving from at least one of said permitted delegates data representing credential information relating to said one or more permissions; wherein said data is included in a cookie within an http request, over a second computer network; and (C) providing access to the service to at least one of said permitted delegates over said second computer network.”;

Further, as per claim 18; “A system [This claim is the system claim for the method claim 15 above, and is rejected for the same reasons provided for the claim 15 rejection] for managing access to a service comprising: a delegation device that delegates to a delegatee from a delegator one or more permissions, wherein the one or more permissions comprise authority to delegate one or more further permissions to one or more subsequent delegatees and wherein the one or more permissions are represented using a digital signature; one or more first servers that receive from at least one of said permitted delegatees data representing credential information relating to said one or more permissions in a cookie within an http request over a second computer network; and that provide access to the service to at least one of said permitted delegates over said second computer network.”.

The teachings of Lamming et al suggest such limitations (Abstract, figures 1,4,5 and associated description, col. 1,line 16-col. 2,line 57, col. 10,lines 49-65, col. 11,lines 6-24, col.

11,lines 31-col. 12,line 4, col. 12,lines 43-50, et seq.) *without explicitly teaching* of the use of “including [said] data in a cookie within an http request”.

Win et al teaches of using a cookie (i.e., “...returned by the Authentication Client Module) for authentication across the network as required for access to resources “protected by the system 2” (Abstract, figures 5a-5e and associated descriptions, col. 2,lines 52-col. 3,line19, col. 6,lines 19-col. 7,line 61, col. 28,lines 16-col. 29,line 33).

Thus, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have been motivated to combine the Win et al cookie authentication method/system required for access to resources, to the Lamming et al method/system for managing access (via permissions for authority to access service and delegate further permissions) to a service utilizing a delegatee/delegator, over at least one ad hoc network in a personal area network.

Such motivation to combine would clearly encompass the need to allow for qualitatively superior authentication scenario to improve security in a person to person (i.e., PAN) network whereas the authentication is via a transmission mechanism comprising data in a cookie within an http request. (i.e., the Internet, Win et al, col. 6,lines 19-col. 7,line 61).

Conclusion

12. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from examiner should be directed to Ronald Baum, whose telephone number is (703) 305-4276. The examiner can normally be reached Monday through Friday from 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh, can be reached at (703) 305-9648. The Fax numbers for the organization where this application is assigned are:

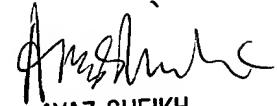
After-final (703) 746-7238

Official (703) 746-7239

Non-Official/Draft (703) 746-7246

Ronald Baum

Patent Examiner



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